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April 27, 1854.

A memorial signed by
the Governor, President
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the same subject from

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Wo yesterday announced the arrival of the Pampero at New Orleans on the 24th, from San Juan, with about 200 passengers, and \$250,000 in gold dust.

A good deal of rain had fallen in California, and the weather was unpleasant. Good health prevailed.

The Indian troubles in the interior had near-

The value of the real estate in San Francisco and other principal cities had gradually decreased; rents also fallen. Business was very dull, with a large supply of all kinds of produce; prices seriously reduced. An unusual number of persons are returning home, in consequence of dull times and the depressed condition of business.

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by no means favorable to the discernment of great men, who, with all the Christian

Meantime, we, as an advocate of Free Labor.

place of pirates and strongholds for pirates on your shores. To hear the people of the United States say that they are not what I see of the English, the best and the philanthropic people in the world, by their actions, is to hear them say that they are not what they talk otherwise. How did the United States go giving aid to the pirates of the world? This is no hint to you, friends, to do as the United States has done. English morality, but rather one to our old friends, the French and the Spaniards, who are the speakers of alliances with France and Spain to regulate the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, and that you must not do as Cuba, the better. Take it, and after that, I will say more.

And Free Labor Institutions, are in favor of Territorial Expansion, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the legitimate demands of our social and economical system, always and alone by methods sanctioned by justice.

And, in another sense, the United States and the Free Labor has no legitimate connection with the Principle of retrograde upon Commerce.

FREE LABOR AND PROTECTION.

The first lesson furnished at Plymouth

1620 gradually expanded, receiving constant accessions from England until the year 164

is to be regretted that the Press cannot
something better to publish, than such

plunder.

was little felt. Every new lot of emigrants brought a fresh supply of money with them, and the lively demand for corn and cattle

On the part of our Government would be the part of now coming, ratification to a high price. The sudden stop put to immigration occasioned by political changes in New England, caused a great fall of prices, and a consequent difficulty in paying debts."

Here was a crisis in the affairs of the infant colony, and a fair opportunity was presented for testing the intrinsic power of Free Labor. What was to be done? It was felt that to go on raising a surplus of corn and cotton

Preparandists that there is no hope for
in Cuba. Spain does not intend to allow
the shadow of a pretext for quarrelling with
and it will never do to attempt a piratical
of the island, to prevent the establish-
ment of free labor there. That would
may against us not only Spain, but her allies,
when there was no demand for them. The
production of these staples, beyond the supply
of their own necessities and the amount in-
porters were willing to take in exchange for
articles brought from abroad, was a mere
waste of labor. But, they had no shipping,
no manufactures. A fair case, says the *Pro-*

...nothing of the fierce contempt of the
...world besides—and it would doubtless
...the instant emancipation of all
...in the island! Would it not be a bril-

stroke of policy for nation with more than three millions of slaves in its own borders, suffer itself to be caught in a war for the subjugation of half a million of people to new places within sight of its shores?

THE COST OF THE UNION.

think of the value of the Union, commercially and morally, to the free States and the holding States.

the *Tribune*, extending its views, furnishes no articles on the cost of the Union to the South. On this point, we must dissent generally from the views taken by that paper. It

He says—
"The difficulty of paying for imported goods and the depreciation in the value of corn and

ists. This involves the assumption that interests of the free States and free labor advocate to the expansion of Territory, and coincided with the policy of protection.

Independent Democrats have no sympathy with a policy that would set perpetual hands to the area of Free Labor, or compel it to look to one market alone for its products, or on they consider the value of our free institutions, their beneficent effects upon all nations, and the necessity of maintaining them.

the peculiar adaptation of our complex Federal and State and Municipal Systems, to ensure, well-ordered, and peaceful empire, the vast recessions our free population is

...they feel that Territorial expansion is a necessity—a necessity that true statesmanship could steadily prepare for, by wise, nonconfu-

When the *Tribune* says that "the policy of North looks homeward," "Southern policy

outward,"¹⁰ we would correct the statement, by saying that the policy of the North was homeward and outward, qualifying itself outward development by inward growth, and

promoting the latter to the former. The two nations, however, have been able to co-exist peacefully, and the policy of the United States towards the New England and Middle States, are illustrative of the policy that looks downward; the States of the West and North, and the settlement of Oregon, the organization of California, noble results of the policy that looks outward. The whole history of the United States is a record of the progress of civilization, from that time to the Revolution.

from the Revolution to our own times, we saw that Northern People have been as impatient upon territorial extension as home-development. The vigor of one has but quickened the appetite for the other. Did not the article of the Confederation make express provision for the accession of the Canadas? Was not the Union, although without success, to prevent this diversification of the industry of Free Labor?

the acquisition a favorite object with Northern People during the last war—an object that had been accomplished but for the finitude of the Federal Administration? Were the People of New England ready to go to war for a mere slip of Territory claimed by Spain; and the People of Vermont and New

and, and the people of Ontario and New Brunswick, restrained with difficulty from joining with the patriots, a few years since, for the solution of the Canada? Is not their ambition still a popular idea in the North and West? And yet, we talk of the policy of the

A few years since, Wisconsin, one of our richest new States, one that had grown most rapidly in population, suddenly found itself involved in severe embarrassments. Prices fell, people were unable to pay their debts—

any form of which no equivalent has been received, is rather original. Truly, it would have been a sublime policy to leave in possession of a foreign nation, Florida and Louisiana, commanding the Gulf of Mexico. People were unable to pay their debts—they were mortgaged or sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Many persons, even Democrats, began to cry out for protection. Protection against what? Foreign Labor. Give us a high

Mississippi river, and the Mississippi valley, constituting the seat of an empire larger than original States, which in the hands of

from the Pacific ocean, but hemmed in
by the Alleghany mountains, bounding us
on one side by an alien Power with interests

That would have been Protection. Now, what were the facts? The immigration into the State had been excessive, causing an increase

A hundred fold has the Union been repaid
those purchases, in money value, in com-
mercial advantages, in the blessings of peace,

pendence, and exemption from Civil Disobedience. That Freedom and Free Labor did not secure more, that Slavery usurped Florida and a portion of Louisiana, was owing to nothing but the fact of ether and profitable products. The result was that, when a glut came in the whole market, the price of that great staple fell, and everything fell with it. The Capital was

in the Union intrinsically wrong, but was the fault of the Northern People. They had the power, and might have consecrated the whole

these acquisitions to Freedom, as the Cause of the Confederation had consecrated the Northwest Territory; but they were false to

And now, if they suffer Nebraska, a part of original Louisiana purchase, enough to count some dozen new States, devoted to Free

er by an act thirty-three years old, to be tested from them, when they have a North-
President, a Northern majority in the

use of Representatives, of fifty-nine, and nearly three the numerical strength of free people of the Slave States, let them make the Union on the basis of this

... upon one subject. As a matter of fact, w
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